

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

When the Chicken are hatch'd, they put them into the lower Ovens, which are covered with Mats. Under the Mats is Bran, to dry the Chicken: and upon the Mats, Straw, for the Chicken to stand upon.

The Ground-plot of the House and Ovens is delineated according to Fig. 1. ab A long entrance: on each side of which are sources Ovens (some places have more, some less.) The bottoms and sides of those Ovens which are on the ground, are all made of Sun-dry'd Bricks; upon which they put Mats, and on the Mats the Eggs.

The top of these Ovens are flat, and covered with sticks, except two long Spaces which are made of Sun-dry'd Bricks; and are the Hearths above-mentioned, in which the fires are made, to heat the Eggs lying under them in the lower Ovens.

Above these lower Ovens are so many other, made of Sundry'd Bricks, and arched at the top. Where also there are some holes, which are stop'd with Tow, &c. or lest open, as they please to govern the heat in the Ovens below.

The Plant of the upper Oven is according to Fig. 2.

a The Mouth of the Oven, opening upon the long entrance a b above mentioned.

b and e Entrances into the Ovens adjoyning.

d e Two Hearths three or four Inches deep, in which they make the fire, to heat this and the Oven below.

The depth of the lower Oven is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot English. The second, above four.

A Relation concerning Barnacles, by Sr. Robert Moray, lately one of his Majesties Council for the Kingdom of Scotland.

wherewith the Common people build their Houses, is such as the West-Ocean throws upon their Shores. The most ordinary Trees are Firr and Ash. They are usually very large, and without branches; which seem rather to have been broken or worn off, than cut: and are so Weather-beaten, that there is no Bark lest upon them, especially the Firrs. Being in the Island of East, I saw lying upon the shore a cut of a large Firr tree of about 2½ foot diameter, and 9 or 10 foot long; which had lain so long out of the water, that it was very dry: And most of the Shells, that had formerly cover'd it, were

worn or rubb'd off. Only on the parts that lay next the ground, there still hung unltitudes of little Shells; having within them little Birds perfectly shap'd, supposed to be Barnacles.

The Shells hung very thick and close one by another, and were of different fizes. Of the colour and confistence of Muscle-Shells, and the fides or joyn's of them joyned with such a kind of film as Muscle-Shells are; which serves them for a Hing to move upon, when they open and shut.

The Figure of the Barnacle-Shell is here repre*See Fig.3. fented *. Tis thin about the edges, and about half as thick as broad. Every one of the Shells hath some cross Scams or Sutures, which, as I remember, divide it into five parts, near about the manner as in the Figure. These parts are sastened one to another, with such a silm as Muscle-Shells are.

These Shells hang at the Tree by a Neck longer than the Shell. Of a kind of Filmy substance, round, and hollow, and creassed, not unlike the Wind-pipe of a Chicken; spreading out broadest where it is fastened to the Tree, from which it seems to draw and convey the matter which serves for the growth and vegetation of the Shell and the little Bird within it.

This Bird in every Shell that I opened, as well the least as the biggest, I found so curiously and compleatly formed, that there appeared nothing wanting, as to the external parts, for making up a perfect Sea-Fowl: every little part appearing fo distinctly, that the whole looked like a large Bird seen through a concave or diminishing Glass, colour and feature being every where so clear and neat. The little Bill like that of a Goofe, the Eyes marked, the Head, Neck, Breast, Wings, Tail and Feet formed, the Feathers every where perfectly shap'd, and blackish colour'd; and the Feet like those of other Water foul, to my best remembrance. All being dead and dry, I did not look after the Inward parts of them. But having nipt off and broken a great many of them, I carried about 20 or 24 away with me. The biggest I found upon the Tree, was but about the fize of the Figure here represent-Nor did I ever see any of the little Birds alive, nor met with any body that did. Only some credible perfons fons have affured me, they have feen some as big as their fift.

A Description of the Island Hirta; communicated also by Sr. Robert Moray.

II RTA lies, from Snod in Skye-Island, West and by North. From the nearest Land to it in the Hereisch (from whence people ordinarily take Boat) it lies due West; and is about 50 miles from the nearest Land.

There are three Islands together, Hirta, Soa, and Burra; but Hirta only is inhabited. The other two are excellent Pasturage for Sheep: every Sheep there having two Lambs

every year.

In Burra there is no landing, but to the Men of Hirta only, in regard of the difficulty thereof; there being but about a foot broad of Landing-place, and that only to be attempted when the Boat rifes. For their ordinary way is, when they come near the Rock, they turn the Boat and fet the fide to the Shore, two men, one at each end of the Boat, with two long Poles keeping it off, that the Waves dash it not so violently against the Rock, when it rifes; at which time only the Fellow, who is to land, makes his attempt. If he miss his Landing-place he falls into the Sea; and the rest of the people hale him aboard; he having before a small Rope fasten'd about his middle to prevent that danger. But when he safely lands, (which they seldom miss to do) the rest of his Fellows land one by one: except so many as they leave to attend their little Boat, which ordinarily is of six Oars.

If there be any Strangers, (as many go from the nearest Islands in Summer) they must be tied about the middle with a strong Rope; and when the men of Hirra have climbed up to the top of the Rock (which is above twenty four Fathem, before they set their foot on grass) they hale up the Strangers to them with the Ropes. When they have gathered as many Eggs, and killed as many Fowls as will load their Boat; they lower all in the Boat, and the ablest Fellow is always left behind; who, having none to help him, must throw himself into the Sea, and so recover the Boat. This Burra lies from Hirta about fix miles Northward.

